

**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE**  
(ESTABLISHED 1877.)  
**PUBLISHED WEEKLY.**  
One Dollar per Year,  
In Advance.  
Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a  
less period received.

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are generally honest and faithful; but persons who  
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special rate.  
Address all communications to  
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**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 11, 1889.  
**ILL FATED;**  
BY  
**IVAN TURGENIEF.**

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN BY GEORGE  
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This is the best of the novels of this most  
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This great story we have secured exclusively for  
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champion the soldiers have among the great pa-  
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There is only a limited number of the beautiful  
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nothing like it in the market, and every soldier  
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have obtained them say that they are worth  
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The most fascinating novel ever written. By  
John McElroy. We have just published another  
edition of this interesting book, printed on fine  
white paper, with new type, and bound in  
handsome bound in cloth with beautiful orna-  
ments. It will be sent to any address upon  
receipt of \$1, or given as a premium for a club  
of six yearly subscribers at \$1 each.  
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Now is the time to secure a handsomely  
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Printed on fine paper, and bound in cloth; 212  
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for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling  
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in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome  
returns made. We also send the book as a  
premium for eight new subscribers, or for \$3  
in conjunction with a year's subscription to  
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

**THE WORLD'S CIRCULAR.**  
Is a perfect little library in itself. It is in-  
valuable for school-children, for it answers all  
their innumerable questions at once and ac-  
curately, giving them information that they  
might have to hunt through volumes before  
finding. It is of equal value to all classes of  
readers, for it explains who people, countries  
and things are who are constantly alluded to  
in the papers, magazines and books one reads.  
The Circular will be sent, postage paid, to any  
one who sends a club of six yearly subscribers  
to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, or it will be sent  
to any subscriber of the paper on receipt of 60  
cents.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting  
one new subscriber the circulation of the paper  
will be doubled at once, and with little trouble.  
Let each subscriber try it.

**AN OPEN LETTER.**

To the President:

SIR: The more pressing matters connect-  
ed with your entrance into office having now  
been disposed of, or put in a fair way to be,  
we respectfully beg leave to call your attention  
to some which are of vital importance to tens  
of thousands of those in whom you have a  
deep and abiding interest.

There is no pretense of larger understand-  
ing or of stronger affection in what we are  
about to say. We simply assume that in  
the career of great and useful activity you  
have led since the war, you have not had the  
time or opportunity to become familiar with  
certain phases of a very intricate system,  
about which there is more malignant and  
willful misrepresentation than any other  
within our knowledge. We refer to the  
pension system, the proper administration of  
which directly affects more people than  
probably any other that can come before  
you.

That your heart is right upon this im-  
portant matter is beyond doubt. Your own dis-  
tinguished service in the field, your course  
since the war, your public utterances, leave  
no question as to this. You have given ear-  
nest of your right feeling on the subject by  
the appointment of a gallant soldier as Sec-  
retary of the Interior, with another soldier  
of brilliant record as Assistant Secretary,  
while a maimed veteran, in fullest accord  
with his comrades, has been placed at the  
head of the Pension Bureau. So far, noth-  
ing could be better.

The proverb says that a thing well begun  
is half done. Would it were so in this case,  
for the beginning is so good as to deserve all  
praise. But long experience with the Pen-  
sion Bureau has a tendency to temper our  
exultation over good beginnings. Bright  
dawn and fair promise have too frequently  
turned to bleak and bitter afternoon.

Out of the abundance of experience we  
want to offer the respectful caution that  
more even than proper sentiments and good  
appointments of high officers are necessary  
to secure that reform in the administration  
of the pension system which we all desire.

The Hindus have a proverb that though  
you anoint it with oil and bind it in splints,  
yet you cannot take the curl out of a dog's  
tail. It would sometimes seem that the set  
toward obstructiveness and technicalism  
given the pension system in its earlier years  
is equally hopeless of cure. In the course  
of years it has become so saturated with in-  
fluences adverse to the interests of the sol-  
diers that nothing but the determined, per-  
sistent and concerted efforts of all concerned  
in its administration—yourself included—  
will avail to lift it out of its rut and give it  
the just scope and action which it should  
have. No one man, acting alone, can do it,  
no matter how important his position may  
be. This has been repeatedly demonstrated.

There has rarely been lacking, in the history  
of the pension system, men who have en-  
tered upon its administration, in one high  
position or another, with a determination to  
reform it to what it should be, but the in-  
grained, obstructive hostility encountered  
has blocked their efforts, and secured the con-  
tinuance of the cruel technicalism and ab-  
surd circumspection which have inflicted  
such measureless hardships upon the vet-  
erans and their dependent ones. This has  
frustrated the object and intent of the laws  
passed for the benefit of those much-deserv-  
ing ones.

In support, Mr. President, of our assertion,  
that, as a rule, the administration of the  
pension system has defeated the intent of the  
laws, and been pitilessly unjust to the vet-  
erans, we invite your attention to the follow-  
ing facts, the truth of which can be ascer-  
tained by reference to the annual reports of  
the Commissioner of Pensions:

1. The time required to secure the allow-  
ance of a claim varies from one to 25 years,  
with an average exceeding four years. The  
report of the Commissioner of Pensions for  
1888 shows that of the 35,039 claims allowed  
that year, 19,353, or more than one-half, had  
been pending five years or more. Of these  
the immense number of 5,013 had been pend-  
ing since 1879, or over nine years! Is it for a  
moment credible, Mr. President, that under  
any proper system, it should take over four  
years—longer than was required to put down  
the rebellion—to determine that a man is  
entitled to a place on the pension roll?
2. At the time of making the last report  
there were 414,448 claims pending in the  
Pension Bureau, which have been under ex-  
amination all the way from one to 25 years.  
Think, Mr. President, we beg of you, what

must be the sickness of heart, from hope  
long deferred, of all these claimants.

3. Of the maimed and disabled veterans  
who at last succeeded in passing the ordeal,  
and getting upon the roll, nearly two-thirds  
get but \$3 a month—27 cents a day—or less;  
about one-half of them get \$6 a month—20  
cents a day—or less; one-third get \$4 a month  
—13 cents a day—or less; and 32,000 of them  
get but \$2 a month—7 cents a day—or less.  
What can be said in defense of a system  
which takes long years to determine whether  
a man is entitled to 3 or 4 cents a day?

4. The Commissioner reports that the  
total cost of maintaining this system for the  
year ending June 30, 1888, was \$3,262,-  
524.67. A little computation will show you,  
Mr. President, that this alone is enough to  
pay 33,984 men a pension of \$3 a month, or  
almost exactly as many as the entire work-  
ing force of the Bureau put on the rolls last  
year, at rates running from \$1 a month up-  
ward.

To merely mention these indisputable  
facts, Mr. President, is to demonstrate con-  
clusively the crying need of reform, and to  
show you how far the system is from carry-  
ing out the intent of the law. It is not the  
laws, but the maladministration of the laws  
to which we now respectfully invite your  
attention. We submit that the laws do not  
contemplate that a man so disabled as to  
secure a place on the pension-roll shall be  
put off with a beggarly stipend of a few  
cents a day. Nor can the laws contemplate  
the absurdity of protracting the examina-  
tion of a claim over an average period of  
four years, at an annual cost greater than  
would suffice to put on the pension-rolls at  
a fair rate of pension more men than are  
actually put upon the rolls at niggardly  
rates.

These enormities are the accretion of long  
years of maladministration. To make a  
summary end to them is a serious problem  
not only for the Commissioner of Pensions,  
but for his official superiors—the President,  
and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary  
of the Interior. The co-operation and reso-  
lute action of all will be necessary to secure  
the changes that should be made.

We are moved to address you now, Mr.  
President, not only on account of the ex-  
treme urgency of the matter, but because at  
every attempt, or hint of an attempt, to re-  
form the pension system there has been a  
campaign of falsehood and misrepresenta-  
tion by the Mugwump and soldier-hating  
press, with a view to poisoning the minds of  
those engaged in the work, and of arousing  
such hostility as will stop it. This cam-  
paign has already begun, in the expectation  
that you and those whom you have appoint-  
ed to administer such reformation, and we  
cite the facts and conditions stated above to  
fortify you against their misrepresentations.

Respectfully,  
**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.**

**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE** is the only  
champion the soldiers have among the great pa-  
pers of the country. The best way to help all  
veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

**A CASE IN POINT.**  
There is nothing like practical examples  
to illustrate one's meaning. We take the  
following extract from one of hundreds of  
similar letters that reach us to illustrate our  
position on Civil Service Reform:

"I am an applicant for the position of  
Postmaster at this place, basing my claim on the  
following facts: I enlisted as a private in the 8th  
N. Y. H. A. before I was 18 years of age, and was  
severely wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, in  
the left forearm, totally disabling me for the per-  
formance of manual labor, and for which I am now  
bound on the pension-roll at \$12 a month. I came  
to this place in 1881, on the first train that came  
through, and was appointed Postmaster. At that  
time I worked hard and faithfully at anything  
that I could find that I could do in my disabil-  
ity, to help to make a living. My wife at-  
tended to the office during the day, and did her home  
work at night, when we were alone. You can  
easily imagine the office paid but a trifling com-  
pensation. The first quarter I netted in \$1.  
I was something, however, and we held on to it, and  
did our duty. The country grew rapidly, and in  
1884 Postmaster Arthur commissioned me as third-  
class Postmaster. The salary they became fair, I  
held this until I was removed by President Cleve-  
land, to make place for a healthy, strong, young  
politician. Now, do I ask any more than what is  
right when I ask for a reappointment, and would it  
be a breach of Civil Service rules if President Har-  
rison should give back to the old soldier the place  
so well-earned, first on a Southern battlefield, then  
as a pioneer of Dakota, and one who had labored  
ungrudgingly in the public service when the pay  
was insignificant? Yours, in F. C. & L.-D. G.  
Gardner, Kimball, South Dakota.

On the face of this statement we say em-  
phatically and unhesitatingly that our cor-  
respondent is entirely right in asking for  
restoration to his old place, and that the  
present incumbent be summarily removed,  
without reference to assumed length of term  
to be served. It is perversion of all true  
ideas of Civil Service Reform to say other-  
wise. The man now holding the office had  
no claim whatever to the place, and he re-  
ceived it as the reward of party service.  
It was wrong from every point of view  
to take the place away from a man who had  
been disabled in the country's service, and  
who had added to this an early identifica-  
tion with the development of Dakota, and  
much unpaid-for work in building the office  
up to where it was profitable to the Gov-  
ernment, and fairly remunerative to its in-  
cumbent. It was wrong to take the office

away from the veteran and give it to a  
healthy young civilian, and the longer the  
latter is allowed to withhold it from the  
former the greater will be the wrong. It is  
a wrong, too, that the President of the United  
States cannot afford to connive at.

There are numbers of similar cases within  
our knowledge. That of Comrade Grippen  
is singled out merely because his letter hap-  
pened to be the uppermost one of a pile on  
our desk, and it afforded as good an illus-  
tration as any.

Any fair-minded man will at once admit  
that it will be exceedingly unfair in cases  
like these to compel the veterans to wait  
until the expiration of their displacer's  
terms for reinstatement. Whatever may be  
the considerations with regard to office-  
holders at large, exceptions should be made  
where veterans are concerned. The reasons  
are obvious. They have a much higher  
claim for consideration than any other class  
possibly can have, and then they are all grow-  
ing old and cannot afford to wait for years,  
as younger men can. Any form of delay is now  
a cruelty to them, for it will rob very many  
of all earthly things, stands too near to ad-  
mit any thought of delay. The thousands  
who die this year, for example, will have  
little care when the terms of the office-  
holders end. It will be small satisfaction  
to those who may be mustered out next  
year that vacancies will occur in 1891 in the  
offices they desire, and which have been  
promised them.

It is an urgency with them, and so im-  
perative as to demand the suspension of  
Civil Service rules so far as they are con-  
cerned. This THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE  
will make every effort to secure.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get  
at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE.

**OUR WORK JUST BEGUN.**  
Zealously and successfully as THE NA-  
TIONAL TRIBUNE has labored for the vet-  
erans in all these years, we still regard our  
work as only fairly begun. We have been  
the means of helping to secure a great deal  
for them, but we sincerely trust that it is  
small in proportion to what shall be gained  
for them in the near future. For the past  
four years, at least, every effort has been  
made in the face of most discouraging ad-  
verse influences. The policy of the party in  
power, dominated as it was by the Solid  
South, was unqualifiedly hostile. This was  
occasionally veiled thinly by considerations  
of political expediency, but the hostility  
was always a strong and controlling force,  
and everything gained for the veterans had  
to be wrung from it. The House of Repre-  
sentatives was in the hands of men whom  
the veterans had fought and conquered.  
Allied with these representatives of rebel-  
lion were the free-trade representatives of  
the selfish money-craze, who were adverse  
to the soldiers from sordid considerations.  
Over all was a hostile President, whose veto  
was a constant menace against anything  
that might be grudgingly granted by Con-  
gress.

Now all branches of the Government are  
in the hands of friends of the veterans, whom  
the veterans themselves elected. In bring-  
ing about this desirable result THE NA-  
TIONAL TRIBUNE took an active and im-  
portant part. It will take no less active,  
and we firmly believe, an equally successful  
part in securing for the soldiers everything  
that is right. It will constantly point out  
and urge what is necessary to be done, either  
in the way of applying the present laws, or  
the passage of new ones, toward granting  
them exact justice. It will be unflinching  
in its efforts to have removed every unjust  
rule and restriction in the Pension Bureau  
from which claimants have suffered so  
much. It will, with all the earnestness it  
has displayed in the past, advocate every  
needed reform, urge all desirable legislation,  
and do all that is possible to secure the  
wishes of the great mass of the soldiers and  
those connected with them.

Throughout it will continue to maintain  
the same independence it has always dis-  
played. It is attached to no party, subser-  
vient to no clique. It will be as ready to  
criticize the present Administration as it was  
the past, if it should deserve it. We be-  
lieve that the party which has been restored  
to power, so far as the veterans are con-  
cerned, should fail to meet their reasonable  
wishes, it will meet with the same condem-  
nation as the Administration which has  
been retired, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE  
will be no less zealous and outspoken in its  
efforts to secure that result.

The paper will be of vastly more service  
and value to the soldiers in the future than  
it ever has been. In order, however, that it  
may be of the utmost service to them—that  
it may do the most possible to secure, in the  
shortest time, all that they should have, it  
is of the greatest importance that its sub-  
scription list shall be increased to the ut-  
most. It should have on it the name of  
every soldier and every soldier's widow in  
the country. To give it more subscribers is  
to increase its power for good, and to help  
the veterans most effectively. Let every  
man who has the welfare of his comrades  
at heart, help them in the most effective  
way by securing new subscribers to the paper.

Every additional subscriber is a strength-  
ening of the soldier's best friend and ad-  
vocate.

One hundred years ago this month George  
Washington was inaugurated President.  
Washington was a great success as Presi-  
dent. He never vetoed a pension bill, and  
was re-elected President by a more decisive  
majority than he received the first time.

Have you asked all your acquaintances to  
subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE?  
If not, do so at once, to give the paper more  
power in championing the cause of the veterans.

**HIS "SOUTHERN POLICY."**

Gen. Harrison's remarks to the South  
Carolina delegation last week would seem  
to indicate that he proposes following a  
policy in the Southern appointments similar  
to that we have urged upon him. He told  
the South Carolinians plainly that he in-  
tended to break up organizations which he  
merely formed for securing offices, by re-  
fusing to appoint those whom they urged.  
"Candidates," said he, "must have higher  
ideas than mere office-seeking. They must  
be interested in all things that contribute to  
build up the interests of the South. There  
are no men in the South who fill these re-  
quirements better than the veterans who  
made their homes in the South at the close  
of the war. Many of them did this because  
they had married Southern girls, but the  
great bulk went there for the same reason  
that hundreds of thousands of these com-  
rades went to Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota,  
Dakota and Montana; that is, they saw  
there a land of vast and undeveloped re-  
sources, which was a worthy field for their  
energies. They have developed Northern  
Georgia, Northern Alabama, Florida, East  
Tennessee, and parts of Arkansas and other  
States just as their comrades have developed  
the great new prairie States. They are  
closely identified with the interests of the  
South, for they originated and built up most  
of the new industries and expanded the old,  
which have made the New South rich and  
prosperous. They are men from whom the  
President should select his appointees to  
office, for they represent all that is best  
and most progressive in that section. The  
Bourbon leaders represent nothing but what  
they represented 30 years ago; that is, an  
organized and unscrupulous rapacity for  
power. The Independent faction is largely  
made up of men who have broken away  
from the Bourbons because they have been  
sighted in the distribution of the offices.  
They represent nothing, but that A should  
have the office instead of B. On the other  
hand, the veterans represent the men who  
care little for offices, but everything for the  
mental and material upbuilding of the South.  
They represent school-houses and churches,  
new railroads, furnaces, mines, rolling-mills,  
marble quarries, fruit culture, orange grow-  
ing, and the boundless capacity of the great  
New South.

Let us have these men fill the offices in  
the Sunny South, Mr. President.

Every man who wore the blue, and every  
friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter  
than any other family weekly paper, and costs  
only two cents a week.

**IT WILL COME.**  
Sooner or later the country will insist  
upon it that every man who fought for her  
shall be placed upon the pension-roll, and  
as the country insisted that those who fought  
in previous wars should be put upon the  
pension-roll.

This will be not so much because the vet-  
erans themselves demand it, but because of  
the natural sense of justice and gratitude in  
the hearts of the American people.

Our people are constantly being educated  
as to the immensity of the services and sacri-  
fices of the men who saved the Nation. The  
bitterness of the soldier-hating papers con-  
tinually concede this in a score of uncon-  
scious and unwilling ways. Even while  
their editorial columns are filled with denun-  
ciations of some specific act of justice to the  
veterans, their news and literary columns  
will contain stories of the heroism, the un-  
selfishness, and the patient fortitude of the  
men who fought the Nation's battles from  
1861 to 1865.

Reading these, seeing around them all the  
time men whose wrecked bodies are living  
testimonials to the exhaustive strain of  
those awful days, the people, whose hearts  
are ever right, will demand that the Nation  
shall do its duty to the men to whom it owes  
everything. They will scorn the small, mean  
ways of doling out allowances, "measuring  
the Nation's justice by apothecary scales," as  
Gen. Harrison aptly described it, and de-  
mand that every man who did his duty in  
the hour of dire need shall receive at least  
enough to support him and his family de-  
cently during the few years that may be  
vouchsafed him.

To this end THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE  
will devote its highest energies. It has no  
other cause to serve than that of the soldier,  
and it will not rest until every one of them  
has a comfortable pension.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get  
at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE.

**WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.**  
Report of certificates issued during week  
ending April 6, 1889: Original, 1,059; in-  
crease, 771; reissue, 109; restoration, 33; di-  
uplicate, 17; accrued, 86; act of June 7, 1888,  
14; Mexican war, 31.

During the week the names and addresses  
of 6,143 officers and comrades were furnished  
for the use of claimants. There were 3,919  
medical examinations reported, the total  
amount of fees for same being \$19,861.28;  
average cost per examination, \$5.07.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made  
the following ruling:

Pursuant to the act of Congress approved March  
1, 1889, which gave a pension certificate of any char-  
acter, original, increase, restoration, arrears, or  
otherwise, shall have been issued by this Bureau,  
and the beneficiary mentioned therein is found to  
have died before payment, the amount due on said  
certificate to the date of said pensioner's death,  
will be paid to the widow of such pensioner. If  
there be no widow, then said amount will be paid  
to the minor child or children of said deceased  
pensioner. If there be neither widow nor minor  
children, then the amount due said deceased pen-  
sioner will, in the discretion of the Secretary of  
the Interior, be paid to the executor or administrator  
of his estate. Minor children, as contemplated by  
this act, are minors recognized as such by the law  
of the locality in which the pensioner lived.

**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE** is the only  
champion the soldiers have among the great pa-  
pers of the country. The best way to help all  
veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

**SAMPLE COPIES.**

Any non-sub-  
scriber into whose  
hands a copy of this  
week's issue of THE  
NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will under-  
stand that it is sent to him for examination.  
We ask that he or she will look over it care-  
fully, note its many special features, and com-  
pare it with other weekly fireside papers. We  
are very sure that if they do this they will  
find it to be superior in interest and attrac-  
tiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond  
question the best weekly family paper in the  
whole country. It has more distinguished  
contributors, and a greater array of valuable  
reading matter, than any of them.

**RENEW IN TIME.**

Let every subscriber whose subscription  
has been running some time compare the  
number he will find on the yellow slip con-  
taining his name with that in the head of  
the paper. By this means he can find out  
when his subscription expires, and be able  
to renew in time, so as to save missing any  
numbers. It will be unpleasant to miss  
any numbers now, when every one has so  
much that is important to the reader.

The number of this paper is 400. If the  
reader finds that the number on his address  
slip is, for example, 402, he will understand  
that he will receive but two more numbers,  
and should renew at once. If it is 403 he  
will get three more papers, and so on.

By a vote of 206 yeas to nays 0, the Mas-  
sachusetts Legislature has adopted a Con-  
stitutional amendment forbidding the disfran-  
chisement of veterans on account of pauper-  
ism.

Every man who wore the blue, and every  
friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter  
than any other family weekly paper, and costs  
only two cents a week.

**TRIBUNETS.**

"A LITTLE learning is a dangerous thing,"  
says the old rhyme, but a little comma is also  
a dangerous thing, to the meaning of a sen-  
tence, when it is not properly placed. Take,  
for instance, the announcement already quoted  
by the good dominie to his seaport congrega-  
tion: "A man having gone to sea his wife, desires  
the prayers of the congregation." We all know  
how absurdly a beautiful verse of the Bible may be made to read by pushing  
the comma a few words from its proper place:  
"The wicked flee, when no man pursueth  
but the righteous, as is bold as a lion."  
This is also made to contain a fling at the  
fair sex by reading thus: "The wicked flee,  
when no man pursueth, as is bold as a lion."  
Even Shakespeare undergoes a twist, and well-  
known lines may be made to read: "There is a  
desire which shapes our ends rough,  
How them how we may."

BRIMUDA is the paradise of politicians.  
There is one Representative there for every  
27 voters, and in some boroughs there are one  
for every 12 voters. The islands thronged with  
officials. The Governor gets \$15,000 a year, and  
the others in proportion. Water is scarce  
and high, whisky abundant and cheap. For  
gentlemen who fail to get office, there is the  
congenial pursuit of wrecking, which yields  
large profits, or if their health does not admit  
of such active exercise, they may raise onions  
and tomatoes for the New York market.

MANY men aim to do what is right—  
whose aim is as uncertain as that of a woman  
who throws a stone at a hen in front of her,  
and knocks out a pane of glass behind her.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting  
one new subscriber the circulation of the paper  
will be doubled at once, and with little trouble.  
Let each subscriber try it.

**PERSONAL.**

Capt. J. S. Weaver, of Fort Scott, Kan., who was  
recently appointed Superintendent of the Fort  
Scott Division of the  
Railway Mail Service  
was born in Sandusky,  
N. Y., in 1837. His father  
was a member of the  
N. Y. H. A. before I was 18 years of age, and was  
severely wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, in  
the left forearm, totally disabling me for the per-  
formance of manual labor, and for which I am now  
bound on the pension-roll at \$12 a month. I came  
to this place in 1881, on the first train that came  
through, and was appointed Postmaster. At that  
time I worked hard and faithfully at anything  
that I could find that I could do in my disabil-  
ity, to help to make a living. My wife at-  
tended to the office during the day, and did her home  
work at night, when we were alone. You can  
easily imagine the office paid but a trifling com-  
pensation. The first quarter I netted in \$1.  
I was something, however, and we held on to it, and  
did our duty. The country grew rapidly, and in  
1884 Postmaster Arthur commissioned me as third-  
class Postmaster. The salary they became fair, I  
held this until I was removed by President Cleve-  
land, to make place for a healthy, strong, young  
politician. Now, do I ask any more than what is  
right when I ask for a reappointment, and would it  
be a breach of Civil Service rules if President Har-  
rison should give back to the old soldier the place  
so well-earned, first on a Southern battlefield, then  
as a pioneer of Dakota, and one who had labored  
ungrudgingly in the public service when the pay  
was insignificant? Yours, in F. C. & L.-D. G.  
Gardner, Kimball, South Dakota.

Capt. J. S. Weaver, fighting at Appomattox  
with Lieut. Weaver's company, which he led with  
conspicuous gallantry. He charged the advance  
of Lee's army, which was trying to escape, and  
though his little band suffered terribly, he held  
the rebels until his regiment, and finally his brigade,  
and a whole corps came up and placed themselves  
across Lee's path. Capt. Weaver was Acting As-  
sistant Adjutant-General for several months, and  
after his muster-out in 1865 he removed to Kansas,  
where he was elected Superintendent of Schools,  
and in 1872 was appointed in the Railway Mail  
Service.

Spinalina, according to his determination to  
appoint no one but the son of a military or naval  
veteran to the Cadetship at West Point, which is at  
his disposal. He must also be a resident of his Dis-  
trict. He has just named Gen. Scales and But-  
terfield as candidates for the position. He will  
make the selection. Candidates must address Maj.  
Geo. W. Cooney, Gen. Scales's Secretary, at the  
latter's residence, No. 23 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the new  
army post to be established near Denver, which is  
called Fort Logan, in honor of Gen. John A. Logan.  
Col. John K. Miller, who commanded the 13th  
Tenn. Cav. at its muster-out, and who led it in the  
expedition to Greenville, Tenn., when John Mor-  
gan was killed, has been appointed a Messenger in  
the Department in Washington.

Gen. W. B. Runk left Washington on Sunday  
last for a brief visit to Iowa. On Wednesday he  
read a paper before the Iowa Commandery of the  
Loyal Legion at Keokuk, and is now stopping  
at his old home in Keokuk for a few days.

The *Chronological Journal* for April has an ex-  
cellent portrait of Maj. Wm. Warner for a front-  
piece, and after giving his history it reads his character  
thus: "The portrait indicates a man of character  
and high spirit. He is alert and ready, thorough,  
and large perceptions and an inquisitive re-